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Terms of Advertising. For each Advertisement of TEN lines or over (over six first insertion) 50 Cents. For each insertion thereafter, 25 Cents. For each insertion of SIX lines, or one week, 50 Cents. For each insertion of TWENTY-FIVE lines, or one week, 50 Cents. Longer Advertisements at equally favorable rates. Notices, Religious and Funeral Notices, not exceeding five lines, 25 Cents.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the country, is published every Saturday morning, at the price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Great Western.

The steamer Great Western arrived here at half-past 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, bringing dates up to the 15th inst. She left Bristol on the afternoon of the 16th, thus making her passage in the remarkably short time of thirteen days and a half.

She brings 66 passengers and an average cargo, chiefly composed of dry goods. The most interesting intelligence by her is that of the sudden death of the Duke of Orleans, her apparent to the throne of France, caused by leaping from his carriage, the horses of which were running away. His son, the Comte de Paris, is but four years old, and the age of Louis Philippe, who is in his sixty-ninth year, forbids the hope that he can survive till his grandson attains his majority. Should he not, a Regency must be appointed, and this may lead to confusion, if not anarchy. We annex the particulars of the unfortunate event:

From Gallizani's Messenger. The details of the calamity are as follows:—Yesterday (July 13) at 12 o'clock, the Duke of Orleans was to leave Paris for St. Omer, where he was to inspect several regiments intended for the corps of operation on the Marne. His equipages were ordered, and his attendants in readiness. Every preparation was made at the Pavillon Marignan for the journey, after which his Royal Highness was to join the Duchess of Orleans at Ploemiers. At 11 the Prince got into a carriage, intending to go to Neuilly to take leave of the King and Queen and the royal family. This carriage was a four wheeled cabriolet, or caleche, drawn by two horses a la demi-daumont—that is, driven by postillion. It was the conveyance usually taken by the Prince when going short distances round Paris. He was quite alone, not having suffered one of his officers to accompany him. On arriving near the Porte Maillot, the horse rode by the postillion took fright and broke into a gallop. The carriage was soon carried with great velocity up the Chemin de la Revolte. The Prince seeing that the postillion was unable to master the horse, put his foot on the step, which was very near the ground, and jumped down on the road, when about half way along the road which runs direct from the Porte Maillot. The Prince touched the road with both feet, but the impulse was so great that he staggered, and fell with his head on the pavement.

The effect of the fall was terrible, for his Royal Highness remained senseless on the spot. Persons instantly ran to his assistance and carried him into a grocer's by the way side, and short distance off, opposite Lord Seymour's stables. In the meantime the postillion succeeded in getting command over his horses, turned the carriage round, and came to the door of the house where the Prince was lying. His Royal Highness never again recovered his senses. He was placed in a room on the ground floor, and surgical assistance was sent for. Dr. Baume, a physician in the neighborhood, was the first who came. He bled the Royal sufferer, but this produced no good effect. The news of the accident was conveyed to Neuilly. The Queen immediately set out on foot, and the King followed her. His Majesty was to be at Paris at 12 o'clock to hold a Council of Ministers. His carriages, which were ready, soon overtook their Majesty, who entered them, with Madame Adelaide, and the Princess Clementine. They proceeded to the house into which the Duke of Orleans had been taken. He, by that time, was nearly lifeless.

Under the influence of powerful medicines, the agony of the dying Prince was prolonged. Life withdrew but very slowly, and not without struggling powerfully against the utter destruction of so much useful strength. For a moment respiration became more free, and the beating of the pulse was perceptible.

As the slightest hopes are grasped at by hearts torn with despair, this scene of desolation was interrupted by a momentary calm, but the gleams soon passed away. At four o'clock the Prince showed the unequivocal symptoms of departing life, and in another half hour he rendered his soul to God, dying in the arms of his King and father, who at the last moment pressed his lips on the forehead of his lost child, hallowed by the tears of his afflicted mother, and the sobs and lamentations of the whole of his family. The Prince being dead, the King drew the Queen into an adjoining room, where the Ministers and Marshals assembled, threw themselves at her feet, and endeavored to offer her consolation. Her Majesty exclaimed, "What a dreadful misfortune has fallen upon our family, but how much greater it is to France!" Her voice was then stopped by her sobs and tears. The King seeing Marshal Gerard absorbed in grief, took his hand, pressed it with an expression showing his sense of his bereavement, but, at the same time a firmness and magnanimity truly royal.

The precise age of the Duke of Orleans was 31 years 10 months and 10 days, having been born at Palermo, in Sicily, on the 23d September, 1810. His royal father, who was educated at the College of Henry IV, passing regularly through all its classes, and who subsequently followed the courses of lectures at the Polytechnic School, spoke several languages with great fluency, holding conversations in English, German and Italian, with perfect ease. His manners, habits and sentiments, showed the good effects of his popu education. There was a gay, chivalrous character in the demeanor of the Prince which at once gained the hearts of all who had the happiness of becoming acquainted with him; and when the respect due to his rank and station was not violated, he was a friendly and even familiar deportment, which put even those who were strangers to him at once upon their ease in addressing him.

Louis Philippe I, the King of the French, has now a family of six children, (exclusive of the late lamented Duke of Orleans,) four of whom are sons, viz: the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Montpensier. The present heir apparent to the throne of France is the young Comte de Paris, the eldest child of the late Duke of Orleans who was born in August, 1833, and is consequently in his fourth year. His younger brother, the infant Duke de Chartres, was born on the 9th of November, 1840. It is understood that next session a law will be introduced respecting the Regency, which is not provided for by the charter.

The importance attached to the event is shown by the great depression of French stocks. The Three per Cents. (the only description of stock sold or dealt in after or before Change hours) fell some centimes more than on the 6th of July, 1839; for the fall was on that day only 3 per cent.—whereas the Three per Cents., which closed on Tuesday at 79.90, went down the next night to 76.60, or nearly 4 per cent.

ELECTIONS.—The result of the French elections so far as known was the choice of 254 conservatives and 173 of the different shades of opposition. The city of Paris had gone strongly against the ministers, and this defeat was considered more than equivalent for their successes elsewhere. The opposition papers triumphantly proclaim that the Cabinet will not be able to stand against the new Chambers.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET.

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHOLE NO. 108.

VOL. II. NO. 96.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1842.

ASSOCIATION:

Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society.

The Editorship of this column is distinct from that of The Tribune. Address letters, post-paid, to A. BRISSEAU, Residence, 70 Leonard-street.

Lecture.—A Lecture will be delivered on Tuesday evening, 2d August, at our Lecture Hall, 411 Broadway. Subject—Education in Association. The Lecture will be free and will commence at 8 o'clock.

We shall give to-morrow the front view and ground plan of the Edifice of an Association, and a general description of its construction.

Address to the Friends of Association.

An appeal was made some time since to the Friends of the Cause of Association to aid in its propagation by contributing to the support of our publications,—particularly the columns in *The Tribune*, and some other items. In addition to these we have our Lecture-Room to pay for, so that the expenses are too onerous for a few individuals to bear, and it is therefore desirable to divide them among a number, and make them as light as possible for all.

We will state that those who are engaged in propagating the Cause,—in writing the articles, &c. do not receive; nor will they receive any recompense whatever for their labor; so that no expense is incurred in this respect. We make this statement because there are some persons who are so selfishly suspicious that they suppose that no one will make efforts which do not tend to his own individual good, and that the advocates of Association have their personal interests in view. This is entirely false; the cause of Association is a great and noble one, and well calculated to excite enthusiasm and devotion. He who understands it well, and believes that it offers practical and efficient means for remedying the frightful evils and sufferings which harass and wear out Humanity, and who is not willing to sacrifice something for it, must be sadly hampered and absorbed by the difficulties of life.

It is true, however, that people are not accustomed to make sacrifices for abstract and theoretical objects; they are willing to make great efforts for material things—for physical comforts, for practical purposes,—but they are not willing to make a sacrifice for intellectual objects which are without tangible form or shape.

The appeal which we made some time since to the friends of the Cause to aid its support, was not sufficiently responded to, so that the burthen still rests upon the few: in view of this, it is deemed advisable to lessen the expense by publishing the articles three times a week in *The Tribune* instead of daily,—at least for the present, and until our strength is increased.

In the small space which we have in *The Tribune* we can only present the practical and more simple parts of the Doctrine of Association, and that in a fragmental form; we cannot enter into the higher scientific parts of the Doctrine, and discuss the various philosophical and religious questions relating to it. A daily newspaper is, besides, not adapted to articles of this character. We have in consequence decided upon publishing a semi-monthly Magazine devoted to an explanation of the practical and theoretical principles of Association,—to the discussion of a high order of philosophical and religious questions, and to criticisms of the present system of Society, and the false political sciences which now govern the world. The Magazine will be entitled

THE NEW-YORK PHALANX.

We give it this name to maintain uniformity of title with the papers devoted to the Cause in Europe,—with *THE PARIS PHALANX* and *THE LONDON PHALANX*. If we establish our Magazine, the three principal Cities in the World—Paris, London and New-York—will have special organs devoted to the Cause of Association and the Social Elevation of the Human Race.

The *New-York Phalanx* will contain, each number, about thirty-two pages of matter—double columns. This space will allow us to translate and extract the finest articles contained in *The Paris Phalanx* and *The London Phalanx*,—to enter deeply into the vast and noble system discovered by Fourier,—to publish correspondence and the notices taken after other Papers in the country of our Principles,—to answer criticisms and opponents, and to keep our friends informed of the progress which Association is making throughout the World.

We shall put our Magazine at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, which is about one-half what is generally charged for similar publications; there is hardly a monthly Review of the size we intend ours shall be, which does not charge as much as will be charged for *The New-York Phalanx*, appearing semi-monthly.

We call upon our friends to unite, one and all, and lend the undertaking their aid. A great many persons in different parts of the country now take an interest in Association; if they will come forward and subscribe for our Magazine,—if at first for but six months,—it will give it a solid foundation. We hope that our proposition will meet with a warm response, and that no friend of the Cause will leave others to do that which he can do himself. Will not those of our friends who take a particular interest in Association, endeavor to obtain subscribers among their acquaintances?

We would particularly request persons in New-York who will subscribe, to leave their names, as early as possible, at the office of *The New-York Tribune*, No. 30 Ann-st. Persons in the country are no doubt aware that, by taking their letters, inclosing subscriptions, to the Postmaster, they will be forwarded free of postage. Address A. BRISSEAU, New-York.

We wish to commence the publication of our Magazine in about a month.

We give below a heading, which can be copied or cut out, and used by those who will endeavor to obtain subscribers:

THE NEW-YORK PHALANX.

A SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

HAVING FOR OBJECT THE REALIZATION OF ASSOCIATION AND THE SOCIAL ELEVATION OF THE HUMAN RACE.

This Magazine will be devoted to the explanation and propagation of the Social Principles discovered by CHARLES FOURIER,—to the discussion of Philosophical and Religious Questions of a high order,—to Criticisms of Society and Politics, and to a Review of New Doctrines and Systems bearing upon Social Questions and the Improvement of Man.

SEA BATHING at Long Branch, New Jersey, on the Atlantic Ocean.—The subscriber's boarding house is now open for reception of company, under the direction of Mrs. Ferguson. JNO. HOPPER. N. B.—No bar kept.

THE HARVEST.

The Harvest.—The Courier du Haut Rhin says:—The harvest will be a very fine one, and consequently the full in our markets continues. The ear is full and promises to produce abundance of flour. The straw will be short, but this straw is at a low price. On the other hand the treflors and other seeds are very scanty. The vines have suffered severely from the heat and drought.

There was a riot in Paris on the 7th inst. An inflammatory funeral oration, delivered over the body of M. Baume, a physician, at the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse, attracted the attention of the police. A commissary interfered; he was attacked by the crowd, the Municipal Guard and Sergeants de Ville were called out, stones were thrown and swords drawn, but the arrest of some ringleaders quelled the disturbance.

News from Algiers of the 5th, has arrived in Paris, announcing further success on the part of the French army in Algeria.

GRAT BRITAIN.—On Monday, the 11th inst., in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham moved for a Select Committee to consider the distressed state of the country, and upon this text delivered a long and powerful discourse, giving a vivid and fearful description of the miseries endured by the people in almost every part of the kingdom. He dwelt also at length upon the causes which have brought the country to this pass, foremost among which he placed the restrictions upon trade, and especially upon trade in the articles of food.

The Earl of Ripon opposed the motion, and it was negatived, 14 to 61.

In the Commons, on the 12th, Sir Robert Peel introduced a bill for the better protection of the Queen's person. It provides transportation, imprisonment and whipping as the punishments for attempts not aimed at the Queen's life, but tending to her bodily injury and annoyance. The bill divests such offences as those lately perpetrated of the dignity which accompanies treason, and treats the culprits more in their true characters, as rogues and vagabonds.

All parties expressed their approbation, and the bill was read once, twice, and ordered to be committed on the next day.

On the 13th, on going into committee on the bill for the protection of the Queen, Mr. May recommended that they should advise Her Majesty to reduce the expenses of her household by one-half. The same principle ought to be applied to the whole civil expenditure, upon which, he said, that two or three millions sterling might be saved.

The Lords, on the 13th, debated the propriety of locking up passengers in railway carriages. On the 14th, the House of Commons was engaged nearly the whole time of sitting in discussing a proposal by Mr. Hume, to throw open the Museum and other collections to the people generally, without charge or restriction.

The new Tariff Bill has been published, and is now in full operation.

The duties paid on goods cleared at the Custom-House since the new Custom Act came into operation amount, it has been said, to some hundreds of thousands of pounds—nearly half a million.

The dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society was held at Bristol on the 13th. Mr. Everett, the American Ambassador, attended; and the Mayor, in an appropriate speech, proposed his health. Mr. Everett made a very happy reply. The best feeling toward him, and toward the nation he represents, was exhibited throughout.

At Burslem, (near Birmingham) the metropolis of the potteries, wages have been reduced, and this was followed by a riotous turn-out, in which great outrages were committed.

COTTONS.—Thursday, July 14.—Today's demand for cotton has been pretty active, and the sales amount to 45,000 bags, which consist chiefly of American descriptions, and nearly all of the trade. The market is pretty well supplied, but sales are effected with more facility at last Friday's prices.

A Bill is before Parliament prohibiting tobacco manufacturers from keeping on their premises sugar, molasses, malt, ochre, sea-weed, peat, or any thing which may be used to adulterate tobacco or snuff.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are rather more favorable. The shipments for the Baltic are now generally in progress, and the unusually propitious state of the weather for bringing the crops to maturity, are inspiring and confirming the hope that the harvest will prove abundant.

The King and Queen of the Belgians and suite left England on the 5th, for Ostend.

General Bustamante, the ex-President of Mexico, is at present in Glasgow.

On the 14th a duel took place between the Hon. Craven Berkeley, M. P. for Cheltenham, and Captain Bolender, M. P. The dispute arose in consequence of Mr. Berkeley having attributed to Captain Bolender the use of certain expressions disrespectful to her Majesty, which the latter promptly denied. The parties exchanged shots without effect, and then left the ground.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—The anxiety regarding the crops, produced by the heavy rains during the past week, has been removed by the favorable change in the weather which took place this morning. Accounts from various parts of the country, give most encouraging reports of the crops.

The London papers announce the death of Mrs. Fox, widow of the celebrated Charles Fox. She died on Friday, the 8th instant, in the 97th year of her age.

SPAIN.—In the Chamber of Deputies, Senor Silva had given notice of certain questions he proposed putting to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on a projected treaty between England and Portugal.

The Madrid papers complain of the insecurity of the highways, which are infested with brigands in every direction. The Valencia stage coach was stopped by 20 mounted knights of the road, who pillaged the passengers, and took away the horses of the vehicle.

PORTUGAL.—Intelligence has been received in London of the signing of the commercial and slave-trade treaties with England, on the 3d inst.

A Cadiz journal mentions the appearance of a disease strongly resembling the plague, on the shores of Portugal, where, as well as in Spain, it had occasioned no little uneasiness.

The result of the elections has been highly favorable to the Portuguese Government. The Cortes was to be opened on Monday.

RUSSIA.—The Augsburg Gazette states from St. Petersburg, June 20, "We learn that the farmers of taxes on liquors have advanced 150,000,000 to the Emperor for carrying on the works of the Moscow railroad."

The Emperor had banished to Siberia several persons connected with the first families in the empire, without assigning the cause for that new act of imperial severity.

ITALY.—The Courier du 13th inst. announces a serious disturbance at Mantua between the Jews and the Christians. The Austrian Government was obliged to interfere by force.

MOROCCO.—MOROCCO AND THE U. STATES.—A letter from Gibraltar, dated June 22d, in the Madrid journals, says:—"An officer of the American squadron having solicited an audience of the Emperor of Morocco, for the purpose of representing to him the complaints of two agents of the United States, was refused, although it must be admitted, in terms of exquisite politeness. The representative of England, however, had an audience on the same day, the motive of which is not known. The American officer immediately embarked on board a Spanish vessel, to report the result of his mission to Commodore Morgan."

THE EAST.

The East.—Accounts from Beyrout of the 10th ult. state that affairs were again threatening to assume a serious aspect in Syria, and an apprehension was entertained that a general rising would shortly take place in the mountains. On the 8th, Emir Abdallah, with his sons, sought refuge on board an English frigate, sooner than subscribe to a declaration contrary to his conscience.

Several others who did not avail themselves of the caution were actually apprehended. The Turks had arranged a plot for seizing the catholic patriarch of Lebanon.

Constantinople letters of the 3d June announce the sailing of two frigates and three corvettes for Syria, with a reinforcement of troops, and a supply of money.

The Divan had determined to adhere to their own policy, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Great Britain, France and Austria.

A large portion of the suburbs of Galata and Pera, inhabited by poor Hebrews, was reduced to ashes on the 19th. Five hundred Hebrew families have been ruined by the catastrophe, and one hundred and twenty houses are destroyed.

The contract for supplying the carriages to convey passengers across the Egyptian desert has been obtained from the Peninsular Company by Mr. Andrews, her Majesty's coachmaker in Southampton. Each carriage is to be in the form of a small omnibus, to carry four inside and two out. They will be of a very light construction, for the purpose of passing easily over the sandy soil of the desert. Each carriage will be drawn by two Arab horses that will run seven-mile stages. Forty carriages must be ready by the 1st September next.

Post Office, New-York, July 15, 1842.

United States Express Mail between New-York, Albany, and Buffalo, N. Y. Postmaster General, with a view to the accommodation of the public, and to increased despatch and security, has established an Express Mail, to expedite which Mr. J. J. HARRISON, for carrying the Mails between this City, Albany, Buffalo, and the intermediate places (including Troy) within the limits of the express, has been appointed.

Letters will be received on board the 5 o'clock steamboat, on Monday, July 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, July 16, at 7 o'clock P. M. Letters will be received on board the 7 o'clock P. M. mail, on Monday, July 15, at 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, July 16, at 10 o'clock P. M. Letters will be received on board the 10 o'clock P. M. mail, on Monday, July 15, at 10 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, July 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. Letters will be received on board the 1 o'clock P. M. mail, on Monday, July 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, July 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. Letters will be received on board the 4 o'clock P. M. mail, on Monday, July 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, July 16, at 7 o'clock P. M. Letters will be received on board the 7 o'clock P. M. mail, on Monday, July 15, at 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, July 16, at 10 o'clock P. M. Letters will be received on board the 10 o'clock P. M. mail, on Monday, July 15, at 10 o'clock P. 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